

## FRANCE TO BLAME.

The French Papers Attacked the British Ambassador.

This Caused the Present Strained Relations They Say.

## CHINA A DISTURBER.

The Eastern War Causes England Some Uneasiness.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Inquiries made at the foreign office elicited the information that the calling of a cabinet council has no connection whatever with the meeting of the French cabinet. The relations between Great Britain and France have certainly been strained during the past six months. Since the attacks of the French press on the Marquis of Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, numerous colonial questions have also given rise to friction although the government ministers would be glad to seize upon an occasion to discuss these matters, the cabinet would not have been summoned but for the dangerous appearance of the situation in China. The Marquis of Dufferin is still in the north of Ireland and he will not return until the end of the week. If the relations with France had been the cause of the summoning of a cabinet council, Lord Dufferin would certainly have come to London to consult with Lord Rosebery.

The Indian office has been in frequent communication with the viceroy and the commander-in-chief of the forces in India regarding the time requisite to dispatch troops to China. British Minister O'Connor's dispatches from Peking indicate the danger to foreigners in China is considerable. Sir William Robinson governor of Hong Kong, and Admiral Freemantle, commander of the British fleet, are acting in conjunction with Mr. O'Connor for the protection of English residents. Admiral Freemantle has twenty vessels in his fleet, but many of them are obsolete from a fighting point of view and are only able to do duty as gunships. It is stated that China would make no objection to giving British troops a camping ground on the main land.

The dispute between France and England regarding Madagascar is one of long standing. Madagascar is a large island separated from the southern portion of Africa by the Mozambique channel. It is now virtually under a French protectorate, though it is claimed in England that one-seventh of the island is held by British capital. But the French embassy in London recently answered a communication from the Madagascar consul in London by a formal statement that officially there is no longer such a person as a London Madagascar consul, and it was added, the agents of France in various countries represent the Hovas government.

Early last month the French government evidently determined upon taking decided action in regard to Madagascar, and probably believed that the hands of England were tied by the complications brought about through the war between China and Japan. Consequently M. Le Myre de Villers was sent on a special mission to Madagascar, and it was understood that he was, to all intents and purposes, instructed to demand the abdication of the government and to annex the island to France.

## CORBETT'S BLOOD IS UP.

He Posts His Money for a Fight With Bob Fitzsimmons.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—William Brady, Corbett's manager, telegraphed the New York stakeholder to transfer the \$1,000 deposited with him in behalf of Steve O'Donnell to Corbett's name, to cover the deposit made by Fitzsimmons for a fight with the champion. This amount, \$9,000 to be deposited with David W. Blanchard of this city, will make up the \$10,000 mentioned by Corbett in his ultimatum.

Manager Brady received a dispatch from the Olympic club, New Orleans, containing the resolutions passed by the club declaring the championship forfeited to Fitzsimmons.

The following reply was wired immediately upon its receipt: To W. A. Scholl, President of the Olympic Athletic Club, New Orleans, La. Boston, Oct. 3.—Your resolutions received. Cheer up and be merry; there's only one bite to a cherry.

JAMES J. CORBETT.

Corbett states he holds the championship of America, which can not be denied, but the newspapers and the Olympic club people bound to keep him fighting incessantly to maintain it.

## Action for Divorce Dismissed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The action brought by the actress, Marie Wainwright, for absolute divorce from Louis James was dismissed before Justice Ingraham of the supreme court yesterday on her default. When the case first came up she got a decree against him on his default on allegations of his relations with a Miss Hendricks, another actress. Miss Wainwright testified that she married James in March, 1893, and that he left her five years ago. In moving to open the default James set up that he had a good defense, and said that he had married Miss Hendricks December 24, 1892. It was stated that there had not been a ceremonial marriage with Miss Wainwright.

The cyclone which did so much damage at Little Rock Tuesday evening passed north of Hot Springs a few miles. Reports from that section say that considerable damage was done to farm property, wrecking buildings and fences and injuring crops, but no fatalities are reported.

American Steam Laundry, 112 West 7th street, tele. 344.

## SMITH WON ON A FOUL.

"Denver Ed" Was Fat but Farrell Was Clearly Outclassed.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—About 250 sporting men left the city early yesterday afternoon on a special train on the Denver, Texas and Gulf road to witness the fight between Denver Ed Smith and Lawrence Farrell for a purse of \$5,000. The train ran about twenty miles from the city and the ring was quickly pitched on the open prairie by the side of the track and in the same spot where Smith defeated Farrell eight years ago.

In the first round Smith led and uppeared Farrell, who returned the blow with a right hand, but a moment later Smith smashed Farrell over the eye and drew first blood. Farrell endeavored to strike Smith after each clinch, and Farrell now rushed Smith and it was given and taken. Smith got in two over the head and Farrell retaliated by sending in two on the neck. The men clinched and Smith fell to the ground.

Second round.—The men came together like a whirlwind; both led, and Smith played for the ribs, and Farrell got in several punches with a will. A moment later Smith smashed Farrell over the eye and drew first blood. Farrell endeavored to strike Smith after each clinch, and Farrell now rushed Smith and it was given and taken. Smith got in two over the head and Farrell retaliated by sending in two on the neck. The men clinched and Smith fell to the ground.

Third, fourth and fifth were simply repetition of the first and second, the men frequently clinching. Farrell fouling Smith with his elbow and Smith punching Farrell with his head.

In the sixth round Farrell threw Smith. He claimed that Smith held his glove in his mouth and that he could not help it. A moment later they clinched. Farrell again threw Smith and a foul was claimed. Gallagher gave the fight to Smith, and withdrew his decision a moment later, saying he would give the fight to Smith on the next day. A moment later Farrell again fouled Smith and threw him over the ropes. Reddy Gallagher gave Smith the fight on this foul.

Farrell was not in the fight from the first, as he was greatly overmatched. Although Smith's weight was announced to be 154, a moment later Farrell again fouled Smith and threw him over the ropes. Reddy Gallagher gave Smith the fight on this foul.

## SPECIAL LAND AGENT.

There Are But Twenty Officials Now in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The fraud division of the general land office has become a very small affair, compared to its importance a few years ago. This year there is appropriated but \$60,000 for the maintenance of special agents, while a few years ago the appropriations amounted to \$200,000 and \$300,000, and even more. Now there are but twenty special agents in the field and twelve of them will be dismissed in November, while a few years ago there were armies of them in the Western states.

There was a general revulsion against the methods of special agents during the trouble growing out of rigid rules enforced by General Sparks in the first administration of President Cleveland. It made itself felt in congress, when representatives of public land states insisted that the people should be annoyed as little as possible by these special agents and cut down the appropriations for them. Then there were laws passed curbing many of the errors developed by the special agents and curtailing the work they had to do.

The land department still insists, however, that there is yet great necessity for these agents and Commissioner Lamoreaux says that with the force he has he can not protect the public lands. At present the agents are looking after swamp lands, timber depredations and fraudulent entries. Owing to their limited force they are ordered from place to place frequently and few are allowed to remain on continuous work or in any one place for a great length of time.

## LITTLE ROCK TORNAO.

Six Persons Known to Be Killed and Others Are Missing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.—The losses of the storm will aggregate nearly \$1,000,000. The damage at the state insane asylum is \$200,000. Dr. Ingrate, assistant superintendent, was killed beneath a falling wall. Three attendants and two patients are also missing. It is believed they were buried under the walls. The state penitentiary sustained a loss of \$10,000. A convict named James was killed and several others injured. Jackson Beard and his 13-year-old child were crushed to death in their home by a falling wall. Six persons are known to have been killed, and others are missing, probably buried in the debris.

## George Berry Killed by Carle Goodin.

CHEROKEE, Kas., Oct. 4.—A shooting affray at the Schwab mines, two miles east of here, resulted in the death of George Berry, a colored woman aged about 40 years. It seems that the Berry woman had been making defamatory remarks about the character of Carle Goodin, also colored, when the latter went to the house of Mrs. Berry and shot her three times with a revolver, killing her instantly. The Goodin woman was arrested and lodged in jail.

## Dempsey Wants Fitz's Place.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—The following letter has been sent to the sporting editor of the Daily Item: Dear Sir: Judging from the tone of Mr. Fitzsimmons' letter in the morning papers, I take it for granted that he has relinquished the title of middle-weight champion. If this be so, I hold myself ready to defend that title. I will meet any man in the world at 154 pounds, and as a token of good faith I deposit in your hands the inclosed check for \$2,500. JOHN DEMPSEY.

In Rockport, Mo., the jury in the case of James Owens, who killed his father-in-law, Seneca Noblette, in March last, has returned a verdict in the first degree.

## INDIANS ALL QUIET.

The Annual Report of Commissioner Browning.

Indians Have Made No Disturbance of Any Kind.

## HE HAS NO THEORIES.

No Attempt is Made to Solve the Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—D. M. Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, has submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, to the secretary of the interior. The commissioner says no attempt is made in the report to theorize on the Indian question.

"The year," he says, "has been unmarked by outbreak or disturbance of any kind. There has been a steady pressure of earnest work all along the lines, with satisfactory results. Special advancement has been made in Indian education. The aggregate enrollment for the year has been 22,451, with an average attendance of 17,096, against 21,117 enrollment and 16,303 attendance the previous year. There has been an increase in the enrollment of government boarding schools on reservations, and a falling off in government day schools."

The commissioner notes the educational awakening among the Navajos, which he attributed to a visit of a delegation to the world's fair. The defects in most Indian schools are bad water supply and sewage. Contracts for schooling of Indians have been declared off or reduced wherever it could be done without depriving the children of school privileges.

Average attendance in the various classes of schools are given as follows: Government schools, 11,812; contract schools, 5,077; public day schools and mission schools, not assisted by the government, 17,096.

The report states that no children have been forced to attend school away from their reservation homes. The opinion is expressed that the ultimate end of absorbing the Indian population "into our school system, as well as our civil policy must be kept constantly in view and every effort made by pressure and persuasion to increase the attendance of Indian pupils at public schools."

"This policy," the report states, "will be vigorously pushed, and the local authorities will be encouraged by money payments to co-operate with the government in getting the Indian children into the public schools."

The commissioner reports progress in the work of the allotment of lands to Indians, and also in constructing systems of irrigation. The aggregate of appropriations available during the year was \$10,750,000.

The commissioner is of the opinion that the act of May 3, 1892, relating to Indian depredation claims should either be repealed or amended, so as to place upon the United States the sole responsibility and ultimate liability for the payment of judgments, rather than to take the money from the Indian fund.

During the past year lands have been set apart within the several Indian reservations for the temporary use and occupancy of missionary and religious societies as follows: Wichita, Oklahoma, 100 acres, American Baptist Home Missionary society; Quapaw, Indian territory, 40 acres, Roman Catholic; Klamath, Oregon, 160 acres, Methodist Episcopal; Yakima, Washington, 160 acres, Roman Catholic; Moquis, Arizona, 40 acres, Mennonite Mission society; Montana, 10 acres, Roman Catholic; Fort Peck, Montana, 40 acres, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Lower Brule, South Dakota, 2 acres, Presbyterian; San Carlos, Arizona, 10 acres, Evangelist Lutheran General Synod of Wisconsin; Claymore, and Arapahoe, Oklahoma, 2 acres, Plymouth Congregational; Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 40 acres, Protestant Episcopal; Rosebud, South Dakota, 120 acres, Protestant Episcopal; Warm Springs, Oregon, 15 acres, United Presbyterian; White Earth, Minnesota, 50 acres, Protestant Episcopal; White Earth, Minnesota, 80 acres, Roman Catholic; Navajoe, New Mexico, Protestant Episcopal; Blackfeet, Montana, 160 acres, Methodist Episcopal church; Fort Berthold, North Dakota, 40 acres, Congregational; Oneda, Wisconsin, 1 acre, Protestant Episcopal.

Patents to the number of 5,288 have been issued during the year to Indians who have taken allotments, while 2,001 allotments have been approved, and 3,792 have been submitted for approval. The Indians realize that they must secure allotments, as the best land is being taken, and they must lead a different mode of life or perish.

Commissioner Browning takes the same position as his predecessor, that all Indians are under agents of the government, and that the sale of liquor to them is a violation of law. He says the character of the question makes it impossible to secure a decision from the United States supreme court, which he deems unfortunate, and "the government is helpless to relieve the Indians of the dangers they are exposed to by reason of the attitude of the lower courts toward these questions."

## Bea Island Route.

St. Louis and return, \$8.50. Tickets on sale September 28 to October 6. Good returning to and including October 8.

Every household should be prepared for emergencies, for how often, like a thief in the night, croup or whooping cough may come upon a dear child without warning and in a few hours place its sweet life in balance by a slender thread. Cubeb Cough Cure promptly used, will avert all danger. Delays are dangerous. Sold by Rowley Bros.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend De Witt's Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. K. Jones.

## PROF. SWING IS DEAD.

The Famous Chicago Divine Has Gone the Way of All the Earth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Professor David Swing died at ten minutes after 8 o'clock last night of blood poisoning, brought on by an attack of jaundice.

Professor Swing was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1850, at which place his father was engaged in the steamboat business. At the age of 18 the boy entered Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1872. In 1866 he accepted the pastorate of the Westminister Presbyterian church of this city, which later united with the North Presbyterian church, the two forming the Fourth Presbyterian church, one of the wealthiest and most influential institutions of the kind in Chicago. Shortly after the great Chicago fire of 1871 occurred the most important event in the great minister's career—his trial before the Chicago Presbytery on a charge of heresy, preferred by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, now president of Princeton college. These charges of heresy were based on eight specifications, of lapses from Presbyterian doctrine, were not sustained, there being sixty-one members in the Presbytery and only thirteen voted against him. But the subsequent feeling was so bitter that Professor Swing thought matters over a close by resigning his pastorate, a large number of his friends going with him and forming the Central church, in which Professor Swing has since labored with great success. For twenty years services were held in McVicker's theater, a prominent home being since secured in Central Music hall.

## ARMED WITH RIFLES.

Mosely and Byrd Factions at Tishomingo Likely to Clash.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 4.—The supreme court of the Chickasaw nation convened in open session last Monday morning with two judges and attorney general present. Owing to the absence of the clerk, an adjournment was made until 3 o'clock. At that hour the clerk was absent. The chief justice, for reasons known only to himself, left for home, thus leaving court open and in session having failed to adjourn the same previous to his departure. The legislature adjourned yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, having accomplished but little during the session. Members of the Mosely and Byrd factions are walking the streets of Tishomingo armed with Winchester, attempting to disarm each other, officers of each party claiming the right to do so. All are sober, however, and hopes are entertained that they may disperse before a clash occurs. If whiskey finds its way among them blood will inevitably flow.

## MCKINLEY'S KANSAS TOUR.

The Ohio Governor Is Greeted by Immense Crowds.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 4.—Yesterday was McKinley day in Kansas. Ohio's governor and protection's champion was given a reception by the Republicans of the Sunflower commonwealth such as no other statesman ever received at their hands in the same period of time—not even President Harrison, who made a flying trip through the state in 1891. Governor McKinley says that it reminded him of his campaign in Ohio last fall. There was a crowd of people at every station on the Santa Fe road between Kansas City and Hutchinson, and at points where the train was scheduled to stop there were "acres of 'em." McKinley was an attraction, and everybody wanted to see and hear him, regardless of party affiliations. The day was perfect—one of those typical October days which Kansas poets write about.

## MORTON ACCEPTS.

The Ex-Vice President Notified of His Nomination for Governor.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Ex-Vice President Morton was yesterday officially notified of his nomination as Republican candidate for governor. Saxton and Judge Albert Haight were with Mr. Morton when the committee of notification arrived. General Collis delivered the notification address. Messrs. Morton, Saxton and Haight followed with brief addresses of thanks and acceptance. After luncheon the three candidates and the company were photographed standing on the steps of the porch in the rear of the mansion.

## Connecticut Election Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Returns from all but two of 164 towns in this state that held local elections Monday show a Republican gain of twenty-five towns. The majorities are not complete yet, but indicate a Republican majority sufficient to elect a governor without the election being sent into the legislature at the November elections. One hundred and six towns went Republican; twenty-nine Democratic and twenty-seven were divided. Last year eighty-three went Republican and fifty Democratic, and twenty-nine were divided. The two Sagadahoc towns, Sterling, in Windham county, and New Fairfield, in Fairfield county, Both were divided last year.

## A Farmer Burned to Death.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 4.—About midnight last night the house of W. A. Manly, a prominent farmer, living fifteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire and he perished in the flames.

## Daily Mass Meetings.

No Griping, no Nausea, no Pain, when De Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. K. Jones.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere. J. K. Jones.

If the care of the hair was made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

132 calls up the Peerless

## OVER A HOT BRIDGE.

I was a senior first Lieutenant of a United States light battery, consisting of eight guns, six rifle and one section of 12 pound napoleon.

We had been fighting for three days continuously and marching at night. So that when the battle of Savage Station was commenced, at the time of the retreat of General McClellan's Army of the Potomac to Harrison Landing, our command was pretty well tired out. However, we gave a good account of ourselves during the day's fight, and when night came we were glad to lie down beside our guns, regardless of the mud, for it had been raining hard all day.

In the meantime it had been determined that the army should retreat to and over White Oak Swamp, destroy the bridge and make another stand, to allow our transportation, etc., to advance on its way to the landing.

General Richardson's brigade, to which our battery belonged, was detailed to cover the retreat of the army and was to remain in front of the enemy until all the corps had withdrawn, then silently take up the retreat, following in rear of the army.

An aide-de-camp was sent from General Richardson to notify our captain that we should follow the brigade, which had obeyed instructions and was then on the march. But so great was the fatigue of our commander and so deep was his sleep that he failed to realize the order, and hardly had it been conveyed by the staff officer to him than he sank again into deep oblivion.

The Army of the Potomac continued its retreat and reached White Oak Swamp during the night. I was sleeping soundly, sweetly, in the mud, dreaming of the good things at Delmonico's and the sweethearts at home, when I was aroused by a violent tap on the shoulder. My eyes opened in a dazed manner, and dimly in the early dawn I recognized the face of my commanding officer.

"For God's sake, quick, Lieutenant, arouse yourself! We are left behind by the entire army, which retreated during the night. The Confederate skirmishers are now deploying on the plain in front of us. We alone, an eight gun battery, oppose the entire Confederate army, and we have got to make ten good miles before we can reach safety. Mount at once, move quietly to the battery, mount all drivers of pieces and caissons; move quickly in a column until you are covered by the neighboring wood."

"Fortunately," I was skirted both sides of the road leading to White Oak Swamp, about 500 yards distant.

"I will fix prolongs on the napoleon section, and when you are fully covered by the wood will join you and will then send the bugler to direct you to move at a trot," continued the captain.

The enemy's skirmishers were cautiously advancing, and in the dim early dawn could not detect the absence of our army. A shot from one of our captain's guns was a hint, however, that there were "Yankees" about.

I was making tracks as quickly as possible for the cover, and it was not long before I reached there. I was very glad to hear presently the bugler's familiar voice: "Lieutenant, the captain sends his compliments to you and says the entire battery is now under cover. He wishes you to move the head of the column at a trot."

Never did I obey a command more cheerfully, and we were soon moving at a rapid pace. Hardly had we settled down to a steady gait when the bugler came dashing up again with the information from the captain to move at a gallop, as the Confederate cavalry was in pursuit.

How we did dash along, passing many of the stragglers, to whom we shouted that the Confederates were in pursuit and to look out for themselves, but still tearing on at our greatest speed, every moment fearing that we were being overtaken. Fortune seemed to favor us, and grant was our relief when White Oak Swamp bridge opened up to our view.

But, oh, horrors, misery! What is the smoke? Can it be possible the bridge is on fire? Yes, to be sure, General Richardson had mislaid the battery and had waited as long as he deemed consistent with the safety of the army and had been obliged to fire the bridge, which, when we reached it, was in full blaze.

There we were, a full battery of eight guns, fully equipped with horses, ammunition, etc., valued at thousands of dollars to our government and still more valuable to the enemy if used against us.

With a burning bridge in front of us, to cross which meant safety, and behind us, coming rapidly, Confederate cavalry, which meant capture and annihilation—not long did our gallant captain hesitate.

"Now, men," he said, "we have got to cross that bridge, and I know every one of you would rather perish than endure the disgrace of capture. Dismount, all! Cannoneers, take your blankets, soak them in the swamp and cover ammunition caissons. Drivers, take your nosebags, cut off the bottoms and strap over your horses' heads so as to completely cover the eyes of the horses. Live! don't lose time. Lieutenant, to me, 'take a nosebag for your horse, same as drivers, mount and lead battery over the bridge at a full gallop. I will cover rear with napoleons and cross the bridge ready for action."

It was almost certain death, I thought, but it had to be done. On the opposite side of the swamp were the members of our army, watching us with deepest interest and ready to help us in any way in their power. But the bridge was burning, and the "reb" cavalry was coming.

All was ready, wet blankets over ammunition chests, nosebags over horses' heads, and the word was given to go. How we got over that bridge to this day I do not know. My gallant little gray stood me in good stead. The fierce flames, searching and burning, one will never forget.

There was terrible danger of exploding the ammunition in the chests, which only the wet blankets protected. The explosion meant certain death to every one of us—but we got over safely. As the last gun reached the ground such a cheer as our gallant boys gave us made our hearts bound for joy and fully repaid us for the frightful risk we had taken.

Not ten minutes had passed after our battery had reached safety when the Confederate cavalry opened with their carbines, and very shortly afterward their artillery joined in.

The bridge had become a thing of the past. All that was left of it was a heap of blackened debris, piled up in the swamp below.

Thus was saved, by the pluck and good judgment of our brave captain, government property incalculable in its value—Colonel Rufus King in New York Telegram.

## The Waste of Coal.

Ninety per cent of the energy in coal is lost in converting it into power.—Age of Steel.

## BEFORE

I could get relief from a most terrible blood disease, I had almost given up, when I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"HOT SPRINGS." Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect was truly wonderful. In the first few days I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured. My blood was perfectly healthy, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## THAT OFFENSIVE CIGAR.

He Wouldn't Put It Out, So It Was Put In for Him.

A small crowd of people was standing in front of one of the big show windows on a Buffalo street a few evenings ago. A good many well-dressed women were there. Well, in the center of the throng was the inevitable man who thinks his own rights and privileges are superior to those of everybody else. He was puffing a cheap cigar and blowing the smoke into the faces of the women who stood near him. Finally a mild-looking young fellow expostulated with him.

"Your cigar is very offensive to these ladies, sir," he said.

"Then let the ladies get out of the way," answered the fresh youth.

The other remained silent for a minute, and then, as the nuisance continued, he said in a more determined tone: "My friend, will you or will you not stop smoking that cigar while you are in this crowd?"

"I won't," answered the fresh young man, with an impudent leer.

"I think you will," replied the other, and as he spoke he swung the palm of a broad, muscular hand in front of the fresh young man's face.

The big palm struck, not the man, but the cigar, and the next minute the fresh youth was coughing and spitting and going through a system of improvised gymnastics to get that cigar out of his throat, where the big palm had driven it. And when he had coughed it up he walked right out of the crowd as fast as he could, and did not make even a single bluff about it being necessary for some one to apologize or fight.

## THE POWER OF CHILDREN.

They Made a Man See All the Good in a Mother-in-Law.

One man was making unkind remarks about his mother-in-law, and the other man was taking it all in. After a while he put in his own.

"You haven't any children, have you?" he inquired.

"No," was the reply; "what's that got to do with it?"

"More than you'll ever know till you have some."

"I fail to see it."

"Yes, so did I, at first, and I talked just as you do. Then, when the youngsters came and began to grow up and to learn who grandma was, to look to her, as their best friend; the one to shield them when they needed the parental spanking; the one to give them pennies when their parents thought they should not have them; the one who came and watched by them when they were sick; the one who was always good to them; the one grandma of all the world to the innocent, mischievous, all-pervading kids, blamed if I didn't forget utterly that she was my mother-in-law, and I got to calling her 'grandma,' just as the little ones did, and thinking about her just as they did, and finally, when the gray-haired old angel went to her rest, I grieved with the children and as sincerely as any of them."

## The Students Triumphed.

In the days of the First empire the Paris students formed a cabal against the dramatist Lemerle. One first night the disturbance was reported to Napoleon, who gave orders for a second representation. The students still hissed. "Play it again," he said, "and I will go and see it." This time all seemed well. In the third act it struck his majesty to look out of his box, and the quiet was explained. Every head in the audience was covered with an immense night-cap drawn over the ears, and such head was nodding. Napoleon burst out laughing. The piece was not played again.

## Selkirk's Look-out.

The tale of Juan Fernandez, situated in the Pacific ocean, some 400 miles west of Chili, must always be of interest as the home for four years and four months of Alexander Selkirk, the large buccaneer, whose story is said to have given Deфо the idea for "Robinson Crusoe." There is a hill on the island called "Selkirk's Look-out" from the fact that it was on its top that he kept watch for a passing ship that might take him from this "horrible place," where he was monarch of all he surveyed. Some say that it was the West Indian island of Tobago, and not Juan Fernandez, that was Crusoe's isle.

## Enormous Evaporation Figures.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole of the earth's surface. Assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, the force of evaporation necessary to supply moisture for such a prodigious rainfall must be equal to the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet every minute, day and night, during the entire year. To supply this enormous amount of moisture a stratum of the entire ocean surface of the globe not less than 7 1/2 feet thick must be taken up by the clouds, and returned to earth once each 365 days.